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AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cochrane, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.
R. W. Allison, Concord, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

AUGUST.	SUN.	SUN.	MOON'S PHASES.
1 Thursday.	5 36 26	28 August, 1839.	Full Moon.
2 Friday.	5 4 24	29.	New Moon.
3 Saturday.	5 12 23	30 Last	3 4 24 more.
4 Sunday.	5 18 22	31 New	9 4 7 more.
5 Monday.	5 26 22	First	17 3 26 more.
6 Tuesday.	5 32 21	Full	24 4 26 even.
7 Wednesday.	5 10 20	Last	31 3 27 more.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEAUTY OF LIBERTY.

"In all things that have beauty, there is nothing to me more lovely than liberty."—Milton.

When the dance of the shadows

At day-break is done,

And the shocks of the morning

Are red with the sun;

When he sinks in his glory,

At eve, from the view,

And calls up the planet

To blaze in the blue;

There is beauty. But earth has no beauty to see,

More grand than the front of a nation when free.

When the beautiful land

Of the law is above,

Like a collar of light

On the bosom of love;

When the moon in her mildness.

Is smiling on high,

Like a banner of silver

Hung out in the sky;

There is beauty. But earth has no beauty to see,

More grand than the front of a nation when free.

In the depth of the darkness,

Unvaried in hue,

When shadows are veiling

The bosom of the sun,

When the voice of the tempest

At midnight is still,

And the spirit of solitude

Sees on the hill;—

There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,

Like the broad beaming brow of a nation when free?

In the breath of the morning,

When Nature's awakes,

And calls up the clouds,

To clasp in the brake;

In the voice of the echo,

Unbroken in the woods;

In the warbling of streams;

And the framing of floods;—

There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,

Like the three hallow'd sight of a nation when free?

MISS BEFORE TEENS.

ST. CLAIR MCQUIGG, AUTHOR OF "THE PROFLIC."

Mama, will you please to spread

A little sugar on my bread,

And mamma, dearest if you please,

To cut a little bit of cheese,

Just a very little bit;

Sweet bread will eat so nice with it,

The grows too large now to be carried,

To-morrow, ma may't I be married.

"Come Helen," said Mrs. Henderson to her daughter, aged eleven, "put up your beads and trinkets, and prepare for bed, it's almost eight o'clock."

Indeed, ma, I cannot afford to do any such thing as to go to bed so soon," replied the young lady—"I'm entirely too old to be talked to in such childish language; and besides Mr. Kingston is to be here at half past eight, there's his card in the rack now."

Mrs. Henderson was dumb in astonishment, for a few moments after her womanish daughter had done speaking, and prompted by curiosity she examined the card rack, and sure enough, the "compliments of Mr. Geo. Kingston," were there in old English letters, on a beautiful embossed card. Mr. George Kingston had just turned his thirtieth year, he wore a stock and flourished his silver headed cane. Mrs. Henderson amused herself a short time with the little emblem of the children's precocity, when replacing it in the rack, and seating herself near Miss Helen, she resumed the conversation by saying: "and so George Kingston is to be here at half past eight, is he?"

"Yes, ma, when he sent his card up this morning, the message accompanying it was that he would be here at that hour."

"And for what purpose?"

"Why, to talk about every thing, like other people do."

"What sort of every thing?"

"Why the balls, and the theatre, Han-

nington's Diorama, and the Ravel, and—"

"Poh, child, hush, and hastle off to bed; you're a pretty minx to talk of entertaining a beau, with balls and nonsense; come, off with you."

"Miss, ma, what do you mean by that? Do you remember that I have been to boarding school?"

"Yes, child, I remember that you have been to boarding school, and I remember that you have been to dancing school, and that's where you met with Geo. Kingston, I suppose."

"Yes, ma, you know there's always a few moments' leisure between the sets, and then the ladies and gentlemen promenade and talk about the weather, and a thousand pretty things."

"And what sort of pretty things do you and George Kingston talk about?"

"George Kingston! ma, it's Mr. Kingston; he's as much right to be called Mr. as any body. He rattained Henry Cuthbert for slighting me in the waltz, and I don't like to hear him spoken of so disrespectfully."

"Hightly highly, Miss Henderson! and so I suppose we may expect a courtship soon!"

"Courtship, indeed! we are not so foolish as to waste time in courtship, I can tell you, madam—and if you must know, we have been engaged these two months!"

This was a secret worth knowing, and Mrs. Henderson, as soon as she received the information, prompted by curiosity, determined to await the arrival of Mr. George Kingston, to see how these youthful lovers would demean themselves in her presence. In due time the little hero was announced, and after a few handsome flourishes of his silver topped cane, he seated himself and began to play the man.

"How did you like the manner in which Miss Fostian behaved the other evening, Miss Helen?" asked the infant worder.

"At the ball—O horrible, she's the most ill-behaved young lady in the world, and she's to be married in four weeks, did you know it Mr. Kingston?"

"I heard it in the theatre last night—you should have been there, Miss Helen; the play was excellent, and Miss St. Eustace fainted. You cannot conceive how interesting she looked."

"Painted! O my gracious! What made her faint, Mr. Kingston?"

"She was so affected at Virginia being stabb'd by her father, Miss Helen."

"Well, I don't wonder at it, any thing at the theatre looks so natural, and she's a chicken hearted creature. Did you ever see one so frightened as she was at the Drama?"

"She was very much frightened, Miss Helen—and tore some of the buttons off Mr. Wise's coat, in clinging to him for support. She's to be married to Mr. Wise, in the spring."

"To be married in the spring, and so young, Mr. Kingston. Why, ma says I shan't these four years."

"She's a fortune they say, Miss Helen, and Henry Howell's mother says he must strike while the iron's hot!"

"The young lady was courted years ago, Mr. Kingston, and her first lover died—she's been melancholy ever since, and some say she's in a decline, I wonder if it is true?"

"I don't know, indeed—but the Ravel, the Ravel, Miss Helen, they're going away next week, and we must see them before they leave us; when can you go?"

"I can't tell exactly, Mr. Kingston; may be Monday night; I'll ask ma, and may be she'll go with us—it will be so fine to have her go with us. Will you go ma?"

"What are you talking about, child? asked her mother, lifting her eyes from a book she was pretending to read, though in truth she had been a listener to all that had been said, and a trial it was to her to preserve her gravity, during their animated and interesting discussion."

"Why," said Mr. George Kingston, "I have invited Miss Helen to go and see the Ravel again, and she requests that you will accompany us, madam; will you be so kind?"

"O yes, ma, do, it will be so fine, you on one side of Mr. Kingston, and I on the other. I guess Miss Fostian, and Miss St. Eustace would have fainted very fast, both their mother's forbid their beans coming to the house any more, and they are obliged to meet away from home—do ma, go with us, will you?"

Mrs. Henderson had been exceedingly amused at their friendly chit chat, and she could scarcely suppress a smile when she remembered that they had been engaged these two months; truly, thought she, they will make a happy couple, he thirteen and she eleven, and they conversing with as much interest and freedom, as if they both were twenty; she laid her book aside for a moment, and soberly exclaimed—"Well, I wonder what this world is coming to!"

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COMMON SCHOOLS.—IN. VI.—AND LAST.

Messrs. Editors: It was deemed essential to a thorough understanding of the whole subject, that facts should be collected relative to the present condition of schools in our county. In answer to enquiries eliciting this information, very satisfactory statements have been received. The kind and prompt response of the individuals addressed, show clearly the interest taken by our citizens in the cause of education.—Such zeal, disinterested and spontaneous, deserves the fullest fruition.—May their generous and patriotic operations in its behalf be gratified, and their exertions consummated in a glorious success. Every part of the county has been heard from—from the extreme corners to the centre, and the result is as follows:—including 4 in Greensborough—2 male and 2 female, and the one at New Garden, uniting in itself a male and female department, there is now in operation in Guilford 40 schools, and 30 school houses not in use. In towns the schools are usually larger, and the compensation of the teacher greater, so we will not take the above 5 into our calculations. For the rest, the number of scholars attending each, runs generally from 20 to 30, and the common charge is \$2 per quarter, or \$8 the year for every scholar, the master boarding himself. I have learned of 2 instances where the pay of the teacher was greater—one of \$2.50 and the other \$3 per quarter, securing the services of instructors amply qualified, and equal to such as those wholesome fountains, normal schools could furnish. I have heard, also, of cases where \$1.50 and \$1.75 was the pay, the master boarding himself. But it is beyond question, that the teachers now engaged in the instruction of our youth, will generally take up a school with 20 scholars at \$2 per quarter, and board themselves. When the employers provide boarding \$1.50 per quarter can with safety be set down as the pay. We find further that the schools are undertaken for various periods—some for only 3 others 6, 9 and 12 months. So it appears that the anticipated difficulty that teachers could not be employed for such short terms, is not well founded, nor does the time alter the price. In many of our schools it is also ascertained that the teachers are females, and their pay is less from the fact that they will set down with a less number of scholars at the above prices than men—from 12 to 18 and board themselves. Consequently we infer that with \$20 from the district and \$40 from the State, a school as good as we now have, can be had nearly 6 months and with the expected increase of \$20 from the State, and \$45 from the district, nearly the whole year. It appears from the information received, that many large sections of country are without schools—that often neighborhoods are entirely without one for years—that generally they are very uncertain, and frequently quite difficult to get up.

We stated in a former number that there were 4400 children between 5 and 15 in the county—we now state that 40 schools are in operation, averaging 25 to each, which will give us only 1000 actually receiving an education. What a gloomy picture! Not one fourth of our children going to school!—Shall it continue so?—Is there not a most imperative call for something to be done? Shall we plant the pillars of our republic upon this sandy foundation.

It is left to the majority of voters of the whole county to say whether Guilford shall have schools or not. Every voter in the County is asked to vote. No one district can have it and not the balance—all must, of course. It is not so with the counties. Each one decides for itself. Guilford may have them, and not another in the State. But those that refuse are not thereby strip of the benefit of the funds. It is not given away to those that accept. On the contrary, it is so arranged that each one's share is held in reservation, and will be paid over whenever she complies with the terms specified in the Act. It is no pecuniary loss to them that schools are going on in the others, and they cannot object to vote for their continuance. It is the wish of the State, no doubt, by this provision, to place and keep all upon the same footing as to her bounty, though some may be slower than others to avail themselves of it. The number of counties is 68—the average number of districts to each is 18. But each refusing county will be on its guard so as to know precisely its number, and ever keep its eye on her share. No difficulty or confusion can arise on this account.

This is indisputably a clear instance in which the poor have decidedly the advantage of the rich. But such feelings should not influence us. No distinction of any kind whatever is here contemplated—this is to be an open public highway for all to travel who will. In the revolution of property the children of the rich of to-day may be educated by those of the poor to-day. In our happy country, the poor are not forever destitute, nor are the rich always crowned with abundance.

In conclusion, I would respectfully, but earnestly urge all my countrymen to cast in their suffrage. It should be done with feelings far different from the ordinary voting of the country. I am conscious I shall do it with a deeper sense of the immense responsibility of the ballot box than

ever came over me before. I well know that in no instance in my life, have I exercised that inestimable privilege in a manner of such overshadowing importance. The political concerns of our Government should ever have a due share of the attention of every good citizen, but let us not, through the heated excitement of the day, forget the School Law. The bustling effrontry of the one will push itself forward—the calm modesty of the other will need the protecting arm, and encouraging countenance of its friends.

Allow me to repeat, that let our obligations be what they may as to the size of the districts, as to the number of children in each, as to the inconvenience of the portion of our citizens living at the greatest distance, as to the tax, and other imagined difficulties, though they be true, yet they should not cause us to vote against the Law, when thoroughly examined. It is always open to alteration, to amendment, or repeal. It was designed and expected to undergo changes. This is simply the beginning. The tax is only—yes, only $\frac{1}{2}$ cent on the \$100: and 4 cents on the poll. There is no possible chance for the state to be involved, nor for the individual citizen. There is not the smallest opening for a future tax, save the regular annual tax.—There is no risk—there is no danger.—The anticipations of final good are incalculable. It is incontestably plain, that we cannot in any emergency, be injured, even if we are not benefited.

I have thus endeavored Messrs. Editors, to place before you my views of this question. I have submitted them at random as they occurred to me. Perhaps I have occupied your columns to little purpose. I could not, however, resist the impulse to do my share,—to discharge what I conceived a duty. My aim was to draw the attention of my Countrymen to it. If I can excite reflection in the breast of any one person,—if I can provoke discussion among neighbors, or if I can stimulate others to exertion, I am amply rewarded. The subject is far from being exhausted. Elucidation is much needed. In the multiplicity of counsel, there is said to be safety. By the clashing of opposite opinions, in soberness and truth, all the facts can be elicited, and the true policy pointed out. You have readers of ability and leisure, I regret they could not be persuaded to enter the list. If an untoward fate awaits the Law in our county—if she deems it best to decline the offer, the information would not have been lost. We have set our faces toward the hill of science, let us not look back till all are found climbing its steep. Will we believe for a moment that Guilford will never go into the scheme? It is not a wise statesman who legislates alone for the present generation, nor a prudent housekeeper who provides only for to-day. Let us try now to remove all impediments—to pave the way for future action. If the whole state with one accord, should pronounce a negative answer from her ballot box, I should still rejoice that the Law had been past, for much good will have been done in a great cause.—Adieu.

GUILFORD.

A gentleman from New York informs us that a child, about five years of age, was seen to enter a house in Elizabeth-street, near the rear part of the Bowery Theatre, on Friday about 12 o'clock. The mother of the child was in pursuit of it, and having been informed of the above fact, enquired at the house for it, but was denied entrance and informed that the child was not there. After several attempts to gain some knowledge of the child, by various individuals, the officers of police were sent for, and on entering the house found the child dead, and confined in a rough pine box. The inmates of the house were taken to the police office. The circumstance created great excitement in New York, as it was supposed that the child had been killed for the purpose of being sold for dissection.—The persons arrested had not been examined when our informant left.—*Philad. North American.*

Schools—Schoolmasters.—“Not far from two centuries ago, the Scottish Legislature enacted that “*a good and sufficient school* shall be erected and maintained in every parish.” To these five little words, “*a good and sufficient school*,” introduced into an act of Parliament, not longer than a man’s thumb, is Scotland indebted at this day for nearly every solid glory she possesses.”

“It cannot too often be repeated, that it is the master that makes the school. And, indeed, what a well assorter union of qualities is required to make a good schoolmaster!” “A bad schoolmaster is a scourge to a community; and though we may often have to be contented with indifferent ones, we must do our best to improve their quality.”

An Old Man.—Taylor’s Annals of Health and Long Life, mention as the most remarkable instance of longevity in British history, that of Thomas Carn, who according to the Parish Register of St. Leonard’s Shoreditch, died January 18, 1488, at the astonishing age of 207 years. He was born in the reign of Richard II, anno. 1381, and lived in the reign of twelve kings and queens, namely Richard 2d, Henry 4th, 5th and 6th, Edward 4th and 5th, Richard 3d, Henry 7th and 8th, Edward 6th, Mary and Elizabeth.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

POLITICAL.

From the Charlotte Courier.

Messrs. Editors:—It is truly amazing, to notice with what pertinacity the Administration party of the South labor to prove that Mr. CLAY espouses *Federal Doctrines*, and a *libertarian construction of the Constitution*—because he once advocated, and still believes in, the constitutionality of a National Bank—was favorable to Internal Improvement, and the protection of American industry.

You have published Mr. CRAWFORD’s letter, wherein he contends for all that Mr. CLAY ever contended for on the subject of the Bank of the United States. Mr. CRAWFORD was a *therapeutic disciple of the Jeffersonian school*. In 1819, Mr. LOWNDES used the following language in favor of the Bank of the United States: “The great object of the government in chartering the Bank, was to provide a currency which should have that degree of stability and uniformity in its value, which is required both by the interests of our commerce and revenue.” * * * But, if the government were willing to bear the loss of a depreciated and unequal currency, it must neglect the plainest principle of the constitution in doing so—*equality of taxation*. The committee must well remember, that before the establishment of the National Bank, such was the *unusual issue of currency in the different states*, that the merchants paid duties, varying fifteen per cent from each other, on the same articles.” The chartering of the late Bank was a *Republican measure*. It had for its supporters MADISON, CRAWFORD, CALLOWN, DALLAS, LOWNDES, GALLATIN, McDUFFIE, and other eminent statesmen of the day. Gen. JACKSON and FELIX GRANBERRY signed a memorial to the mother Bank, soliciting a branch of said Bank at Nashville. Gen. JACKSON also, while President of the United States, recommended to Congress the chartering of a *National Bank*. Mr. VAN BUREN, Gov. MARSHAL and Mr. BENTON also signed a petition to have a branch of the United States Bank established at Albany. Mr. CARRINGTON received from the citizens of Buffalo \$1,000 to proceed to Philadelphia, and endeavor to get a branch of said Bank located at that city. All these gentlemen, we conclude, will be acknowledged as pure Democrats. Mr. GALLATIN, in his able article (which was published in the “American Quarterly Review” for December, 1830,) on Banks and Currency, contends

1st. That a Bank of the United States is of the utmost importance to the financial operations of the Government. 2d. Had such an institution been in existence, it would have prevented the suspension of specie payments. 3d. That the Bank was the immediate and direct agent in producing the resumption of specie payments. 4th. That it has established and maintains a uniform currency. 5th. That the whole country has derived great advantages from its operation, in exchange and cheap transfer of funds. 6th. That it maintains the general soundness of the currency without injuring the State Banks. 7th. That it was ably and judiciously managed.

Mr. McDUFFIE, in his *unanswerable* report, on the subject of the Bank of the United States, said:—“In little more than two years after the government went into operation, and at a period when most of the distinguished members of the Federal Convention were either in the Executive or Legislative Councils, the act for incorporating the first Bank of the United States passed both branches of Congress by large majorities, and received the deliberate sanction of President WASHINGTON, who had then recently presided over the deliberations of the Convention. The constitutional power of Congress to pass the act of incorporation was thoroughly investigated.” * * * “No person can be more competent to give a just construction to the constitution, than those who had a principal agency in framing it.” Mr. MADISON, in his message of December, 1816, held the following language:

“But (said he) for the interest of the community at large, as well as for the purposes of the Treasury, it is essential that the nation should possess a currency of equal value, credit and use, wherever it may circulate. The Constitution has entrusted Congress, exclusively with the power of creating and regulating a currency of that description; and the measures which were taken, during the last session, in execution of the power give every promise of success. The Bank of the United States, under auspices the most favorable cannot fail to be an important auxiliary.”

Messrs. Editors:—We would call on your readers to *ponder and reflect*, on the following paragraph, from Mr. McDUFFIE’s report. “Soon after the expiration of the charter of the first Bank of the United States, an immense number of local banks sprung up, (as has been the case since the charter of the late bank expired,) under the pecuniary exigencies produced by the withdrawal of so large an amount of bank credit, as necessarily resulted from the winding up of its concerns. These banks being entirely free from the salutary control, which the Bank of the United States had recently exercised over the local institutions, commenced that system of imprudent trading and excessive issues, which speedily involved the country in all the embarrassments of a disordered currency.” In reply to President JACKSON’s recommendation of a “Government Bank,” Mr. Mc-

Dowell said, “I fear such a bank would be a curse to the country, and who will serve others, in their turn, and the example of their conduct will be followed by others, and the country will be ruined.” Who did he mean by the elevated stations they fill? When Mr. CLAY was laboring with so much energy during the last year, to provide the money, raising armies and preparing for war, was Mr. MADISON, VAN BUREN, and others, in the Missouri compact threatening to withdraw? What did he do to preserve the Union? Was he then untrue and perfidious, for the time being, he was said to have been, to secure the ties that unite us, and sustain our Southern soil with Southern blood?

But the claims of this distinguished man are to be put aside, forsooth, because he entertains, on those subjects, opinions and views of policy adverse to those of a majority of his fellow-citizens, and, knowing this, has had the boldness to avow them. If, like Gen. JACKSON, (on the occasion of calling, etc.) he was thought capable of playing the tyrant, and setting up his own judgment and opinion in opposition to the known and acknowledged wishes of the nation, then certainly this objection would have weight. But none can believe this of HENRY CLAY, (even if he did not stand pledged to a contrary course,) as he has ever shown himself prompt to execute, and never to thwart the public will.

Of unfeigned honest and pure patriotism—with nothing mean, selfish, or vindictive in his nature—thoroughly practical in the civil administration of the Government—in some department of which he has been serving more than thirty years, his powerful influence, during this long period, employed in studying the theory and practical operations of our complicated system—there is no one whose political opinion and views of policy (even where they differ from our own) are entitled to more weight and respectful consideration than HENRY CLAY. A Virginian, too, and co-laborer of JEFFERSON and MADISON, we have an assurance that, if he goes into the Government at all, it will not be with the ignoble purpose of passing venal and rewarding friends, but following in the footsteps of those illustrious men, with the noble intention of recording in his country’s annals his own imperishable fame.

HENRY CLAY.

FROM THE CHARLOTTETOWN (Va.) ADVOCATE.

Of all the public men of the present day there is not one who so much resembles THOMAS JEFFERSON in the frankness and honesty of his character as HENRY CLAY. Even ANDREW JACKSON, with all his affection of the bluntness and fearless bearing of the soldier, could dissemble and mislead when he believed it to be his interest to do so. On the tariff question, for instance, he was claimed and supported by both the friends and enemies of protection, while on this question, as on every other, HENRY CLAY’s opinions were known and understood by all.

The man who “would rather be right than be President” has never stooped to conceal or dissemble his opinions; and hence, although he has rendered greater and more distinguished public services than any other individual now living, his claims have been overlooked, and others elevated to power as inferior to him as Thersites to Achilles.

It is not a little remarkable, however, in the midst of all this neglect, how invariably his master-spirit has been looked to, both by friends and foes, whenever any great and imminent danger has threatened over the country.—At the commencement of the late war, he was the person selected by President MADISON to be commander-in-chief of the army,* and he was not nominated only because the Government could not get on without his assistance in Congress, where his powerful mind and great popularity enabled him to render services, the value of which it would not be easy now to estimate—consummating all at Ghent, where, with the aid of other commissioners, he succeeded in giving to this war of independence an honorable, and, for us, happy and fortunate termination.

During the agitation of the Missouri question, when the best men and patriots in the land despaired of the Union—when the ship of State was fast drifting on the breakers, and he who had been placed in command knew not what direction to give to the vessel—in that dark hour, was there any one who would have placed at the helm either MARTIN VAN BUREN or R. M. JOHNSON? Neither were thought of, but the eyes of all turned on HENRY CLAY, and it was to his hands that we were then indebted for safety. And again, when South Carolina stood in arms to resist the tariff, and President JACKSON talked only of the cord and bayonet, “HENRY CLAY (said JOHN RANDOLPH) is the only man in America that can save the Union;” and he did save it. Thus, at these two remarkable epochs in our history, rendering service to his country such as it has been the fortune of no other citizen to render, and such as ought to entitle him to the gratitude of every man who has an American heart in his bosom.

And now, when a mad fanaticism is spreading through the land, which, under the pretence of establishing certain rights, would trample under foot others no less sacred, and which, in pursuit of what is deemed a righteous end, would resort to unlawful means, regardless alike of the evils they would inflict on others, or those which must inevitably recoil on themselves—who is it that has given so stinging a blow to the monster Abolition as HENRY CLAY? If these were the only services he had rendered to his country, (which is far from being the case,) who is there that can be brought in competition with him? What has either the first or second officer of the Gov-

* A historical fact.

ment done in our country, to justify them in the elevated stations they fill? When Mr. CLAY was laboring with so much energy during the last year, to provide the money, raising armies and preparing for war, was Mr. MADISON, VAN BUREN, and others, in the Missouri compact threatening to withdraw?

What did he do to preserve the Union?

Was he then untrue and perfidious, for the time being, he was said to have been,

to secure the ties that unite us, and sustain our Southern soil with Southern blood?

But the claims of this distinguished man are to be put aside, forsooth, because he entertains, on those subjects, opinions and views of policy adverse to those of a majority of his fellow-citizens, and, knowing this, has had the boldness to avow them.

If, like Gen. JACKSON, (on the occasion of calling, etc.) he was thought capable of playing the tyrant, and setting up his own

judgment and opinion in opposition to the known and acknowledged wishes of the nation, then certainly this objection would have weight. But none can believe this of HENRY CLAY, (even if he did not stand pledged to a contrary course,) as he has ever shown himself prompt to execute, and never to thwart the public will.

Of unfeigned honest and pure patriotism—with nothing mean, selfish, or vindictive in his nature—thoroughly practical in the civil administration of the Government—in some department of which he has been serving more than thirty years, his powerful influence, during this long period, employed in studying the theory and practical operations of our complicated system—there is no one whose political opinion and views of policy (even where they differ from our own) are entitled to more weight and respectful consideration than HENRY CLAY. A Virginian, too, and co-laborer of JEFFERSON and MADISON, we have an assurance that, if he goes into the Government at all, it will not be with the ignoble purpose of passing venal and rewarding friends, but following in the footsteps of those illustrious men, with the noble intention of recording in his country’s annals his own imperishable fame.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

In our former communications we have presented abstracts which must have convinced the most prejudiced of the profligate and alarming extravagance of the present administration of the general government.

We now call the attention of the people to official evidence of the increased annual losses sustained under the management of our “Reformers.” Not of money consumed in extravagant expenses of collection, or want of account for difference of exchange, but actual losses incurred and sustained as real.

We have refer to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 15, 1838,—by which it appears that the total amount of such losses from the commencement of the government to that time, a period of about FORTY-NINE years, was \$1,073,537.41; making a loss for each year, on the average of \$21,915. But the losses during the respective administrations preceding Gen. JACKSON’s are for the period of FORTY-ONE years, was only, in all, \$21,510.320; making a loss for each year but \$517.20; while during Gen. JACKSON’s administration of EIGHT years, and Mr. VAN BUREN’s of TEN MONTHS, (the period of the date of the Secretary’s Report as above,) the losses were \$225,679.28; making a loss for each year of about \$28,172 or FOUR TIMES as much (less about \$47,000) for EIGHT years and TEN MONTHS, as for all the preceding administration, extending through the period of FORTY-ONE YEARS!!!

We would not, however, impose upon Mr. VAN BUREN a more unwieldy burthen than he deserves, and as his “Predecessor” is sufficiently “illustrious” and presumed to be magnanimous enough to “take the responsibility” of the ten months, let us inquire how stands the account with Mr. VAN BUREN, “solitary and alone.”

Granting to him then, the benefit of the ten months, and calling his term of service TWO YEARS, with what are we presented? Why, really, losses upon losses do multiply like “autumnal leaves in holy shelter,” and compel us, for brevity, to a selection of the most prominent and notorious. Rejecting therefore, numerous other losses known to have occurred during his brief term of office, we present but two cases only, SWARTWOUT AND PRICE.

Now, ye the People, call you this good and faithful management of the public funds, ye, from whose hard earnings all this money thus wasted, was derived?—Say, rather, out with such faithless or incompetent agents, we will have no more of you. Let then a ticket of dismissal be prepared and be deposited in the ballot box by every

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

MICHIGAN.

U. S. FARRAR CONVERSATION, near Vicksburg, Miss., June 1839, 1839.
My Dear Sir—I take pleasure in saying to you, that we arrived here on the 17th inst. all well. We have been engaged between this city and the city of Vicksburg, a customary thing with nations holding friendly intercourse with each other.

The Hon. Mr. Ellis was landed this morning, with the national banners flying on each occasion—a salute of 17 guns and manning the yards, with the colors nicely dressed in white, and standing up on the yards supported by the life lines, while the salute is being fired. He was accompanied on shore by Commodore Claxton, and Lieut. of the Lieutenant, as his aide, or suite. There were three boats fitted up in the best man-of-war style; the first, with Judge Ellis, Com. C. and the Flag Lieutenant; the second, four Lieutenant's of the ship; the third, two, of the 'young gentlemen' (this is the man-of-war title for the midshipmen).

On landing at the quay, they were received by the American Consul and the American merchants, from whence we passed up to the residence of Mr. A. and received his hospitality in a glass of wine. At this place, our Minister was waited on by the Aid of the Governor, and was tendered a guard of honor, for the protection of his person and property, and to escort him to the city of Mexico. This is one of those civil things which tend to give evidence of the friendly feelings that are entertained for us by the Mexican government; for doubtless, Gen. Victoria had his instructions from his government, and coming from a man like Gen. V. who, it will be remembered, was the first President of the Mexican Republic, and the only one that has served out his full term, it is but reasonable to believe there was much sincerity in it. He is said to have been placed in his present position, for his law knowledge, and statesmanlike qualifications, as well as for his gallant bravery as a soldier. I was present at the official interview of our Minister and Commodore with the Governor, and can therefore tell you that I was most favorably impressed with the various qualities of the man; he is about 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, with a deep in his walk, occasioned by lameness in one leg, since 50 or 60 years of age, with a fine head, well covered with rich rolling locks of black hair, somewhat bleached by the many sunny days of a tropical climate, and the fatigues of war and diplomacy. These combinations were enough to impress the knitted brow and wrinkled front of any man, who has lived to the age of 60 years or more. The interview between Judge Ellis, Commodore Claxton, and Gen. Victoria, was very gratifying, leaving an impression on my mind, that Mexico was an honorable debtor, and that she would pay to our citizens, through the Government, all just claims they have against her. When fully satisfied of the justice of the claim, I do not doubt that speedy arrangements will be made for the liquidation of them, and the adjustment of all differences. This will come a removal of all these friendly relations which should exist between the two Republics, and which would lead so much to the interest of both countries.

After the interview, we returned to the lodgings of Judge Ellis, took our leave of him, and returned to the ship. Judge E. expressed his wish to me in warm terms on the pleasures of the passage from New York, and the continued kindness and attention he had received. I can not but say to you, that I was very much pleased with the Judge, a gentleman of elegant manners, and agreeable in conversation—just such a minister as is every way suited to make a passage in a man-of-war, pleasant to himself, and agreeable to all.—U. S. Gazette.

An Incident.—"Hurrah," said a little fellow, as he ran along side of the carriage in which we were riding in the procession on the day of the reception of the President.—"Hurrah! I'll be President next time!" and we looked closely at the little fellow. He was about twelve years of age, had a straw hat, and was otherwise plainly dressed in summer clothes, with his pantaloons rolled up to his knees, it raining violently at the time. Well; thought we, that may be, for at your age, the citizen who now holds the proud station of Chief Magistrate of this intelligent and free people—and who is this day being honored, had no better prospect than yourself to attain the high eminence he has reached. Industry, the cultivation of good morals, and application, have raised him and will also raise you to distinction—Well may every boy in our land, to whom the path of distinction is alike open, fired with laudable ambition, swing his hat, and cry out as did the little fellow, "Hurrah, I'll be President next time." To us the incident was an interesting one.—Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

There is a screw manufactory at Providence, which turns out 200 gross per day, of all sizes, but most from 3-8 to 2-1 inches in length, comprising 90 numbers. They are much superior to the English screws, and the business has been found to be profitable that the company are putting up another building of brick, two stories high, 80 feet front by 34 feet back, with a wing 65 by 27 feet, extending into the rear. This establishment is to be furnished with a steam engine of 30 horse power, and is calculated to manufacture 500 gross of screws per day. The machinery in the manufactory already in operation is driven by an engine of 10 horse power.—Newbern Herald.

A Great Day's Work.—The Salem Gazette states that on the 4th of July, 7000 passengers was carried on the Eastern Rail Road. The trains made twenty-five trips between Boston and Salem, and two trips between Boston and Lynn; the largest number carried by any one train was 553. No accident, delay or confusion occurred. The receipts were about three thousand dollars.

Valuable Cargo.—The ship Rialto, cleared at New Orleans on the 26th ult. for London, having on board six hundred and fifty nine hogsheads of tobacco, worth one hundred and ninety seven thousand seven hundred dollars. This is considerably the most valuable cargo that has been shipped this season from New Orleans.

"The Great Western—Henry Clay."

St. Louis Informer.—The Louisville Courier says—it is stated that Maj. Wm. Lewis, 2d Auditor of the Treasury Department at Washington, has been removed from office by the interference of a lady. The lady is suspected of the treacherous nature of General Jackson, and his removal was demanded by the lady in question against Gen. Jackson of the preceding loss of one of his old favorites; and although he is a true Federalist, the General informed, and the illustrious successor yielded to the representations of the still more illustrious predecessor.

Mr. Clay.—The Common Council of Buffalo have invited Mr. Clay to visit their city. The Advertiser says he would probably be in town on the 17th ult. and return to the Falls the next day, and soon after proceed on his northward tour, via Albany, Syracuse, and Oswego, to Quebec, and thence by the usual route to Santiago.

"It appears that George D. Brown, the great self-taught and self-taught of Mississippi, is a low-life stamp master. In a public harangue the other day, he declaimed at the top of his lungs—'No man in the nation is more indebted to the People than I am.' 'Except Swartwout,' retorted a bystander: 'he owes a million and a quarter, while you only seventy thousand.'—Louisville Journal.

Mr. Clay.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 9th ultimo says: "We learn that the stage in which Mr. Clay was passenger upset on Sunday, near Palmyra, Ohio, and that he was slightly injured. Another passenger had his leg broken." Mr. Clay has several times narrowly escaped with his life from the upsetting of stage coaches.

An Effectual Check to Graggeries.—The municipal authorities of Lexington, Ky. have, we apprehend, adopted a first rate plan for the suppression of graggeries and rum guzzling, by an enactment exacting \$250 for a license for a dram shop or coffee house, and prohibiting any person from opening one except the applicant produce a written petition in favor of the same, of the *no-fide* house keepers of the tenements on the square upon which said coffee house for the retailing spirit, is proposed to be kept. What say the considerate fathers of our own hives of rum vendors to this noble example from Lexington.—Charleston, S. C. Patriot.

Resolved. That the relation of master and slave, as established by law within the jurisdiction of any of the States, is an institution for which the State, within which it is established, is alone responsible, and with which neither this Legislature nor the Legislature of any other State, can rightfully interfere.

Resolved. That the adoption and prosecution of measures by individuals residing within one State, with the avowed design of overthrowing the institution of another State, by sending emissaries, scattering documents, pamphlets or papers, within that State, against the declared will of the same, as a disregard of that comity, and mutual respect, which should ever be cultivated among the States.

Resolved. That Congress ought not to interdict the slave trade between the States, or to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia, or the Territories of the United States.

Resolved. That the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, by which all memorials relating to the abolition of slavery, upon the presentation of the same, were ordered to lie on the table, without any further action thereon, was not an infringement on the right of petition.

Resolved. That the immediate abolition of slavery by whatever means effected, without expatriation of the slaves, would be productive of calamities, moral and political, such as should be deprecated by every friend of humanity.

Mr. Van Buren at Home.—A call of a public meeting was made at Hudson, containing 200 inhabitants, to receive Mr. Van Buren. Not more than 50 persons attended; some Whigs. A committee of two was appointed to request the Mayor to call the Common Council together, which the mayor did, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, by the Mayor and Commonalty of the city of Hudson, in Common Council assembled, That we do not feel bound by any considerations of justice, prudence, or hospitality to expend the people's money; or disburse from the treasury of our official stations, for the purpose of aiding political partisans to carry out their favorite schemes.

This was cruel—but the parties know each other.

Mr. Clay's Prospects.—A letter from a portion of Lower Virginia heretofore supposed to be hostile to Mr. Clay assures us that the sentiment of that region is decidedly favorable to this gentleman. He says he does not believe there are twenty voters in the county in which he lives, now opposed to Mr. Clay.

Prejudice is fast subsiding every where, and the friends of a single term of the Presidency think that Mr. Clay is the man to break up the succession, and to make a clear field. Honest men of all parties should rally on this ground, and adopt a course which will afford time for organization upon sound principles of Government.

If Van Buren should be re-elected, it gives the succession to Benton for eight years, and the triumph of destructive and agrarian doctrines will be complete.

The way is now open for a rescue. The tide of corruption should be at once stemmed and turned back. Let sensible men discard abstraction, and aim at results which are attainable.—Richmond Whig.

Any Thing for a Lie.—The Administration papers are getting tired of the falsehood they have bandied about so often and so long—that Mr. Webster's friends had made him a present of fifty or sixty thousand dollars—or perhaps they are ashamed of it at last, it has been so many times contradicted. The delirious Globe—which lies with a bold front, if not with a better grace, than any of its followers—has got up a new version of the story; the same lie but with variations. Now the tale runs that it was Mr. CLAY's friends who made up the purse to buy Mr. Webster off, and get him out of the way! Prodigious!—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

A Good Toast—pass it on.—We find the following in the United States Gazette, where it appears among the selected matter without a credit. Let who will claim its paternity, it is good, and we obey the injunction to "pass it on."

At a small private party, embracing gentlemen of all parties, the conversation ran upon the relative speed and safety of steam-ships, as also the relative qualifications of Presidential candidates, steam and politics—when the following toast was drunk by way of a clinch:

"I think you may take it as certain, that a special convention has either left

this country, or will speedily be sent to America, for arranging the basis of a settlement of the disputes with the Government of the United States, relative to the boundary question.

Her Majesty's advocate, Sir John Dodson, has, for some time, been engaged in drawing up this convention, which, I am told, is in strict conformity with the instructions sent to the American minister at our Court. The other mentioned facts I am not at liberty, at present, to communicate. But I think the knotty point is in a fair train of arrangement.

From the *Globe*.

The following information is from returns made to the Post Office Department, and has been politely handed to us for publication:

Newspapers, Magazines, and Periodicals, published in the United States, 1st July, 1839.

Maine,	41
New Hampshire,	62
Vermont,	31
Massachusetts, (at Boston 65)	124
Rhode Island,	14
Connecticut,	31
New York, (at New York city 71)	274
New Jersey,	274
Maryland, (at Baltimore 20)	48
Pennsylvania, (at Philadelphia 71)	253
Delaware,	3
District Columbia, (at Washington 11)	16
Virginia, (at Richmond 10)	52
North Carolina,	20
South Carolina,	33
Georgia,	9
Florida Territory,	34
Alabama,	36
Louisiana, (at New Orleans 10)	4
Arkansas,	50
Tennessee,	31
Kentucky,	164
Ohio, (at Cincinnati 27)	31
Michigan,	5
Iowa Territory,	69
Indiana,	33
Illinois,	27

In this town, on the 25th ult. Mrs. JANE McCOMB, wife of Mr. James McComb. Also, on the 28th ult. SOPHIA ROSS, infant daughter of Mr. Leroy Springs.

DEED.

On the 25th ult. Mrs. JANE McCOMB.

Also, on the 28th ult. SOPHIA ROSS, infant daughter of Mr. Leroy Springs.

BOOK-BINDING.

THE subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has heretofore received, informs the public that he has again commenced the above business at his house a few doors South-East of the Mint where he will at all times be found, ready and willing to do work at short notice, and moderate prices for *Cash*. Persons wishing to avail themselves of this notice will do well to bring in their work as soon as they conveniently can, as it is his wish to leave this section of country, as soon as there is a possibility of so doing.

WM. HUNTER.

August 1, 1839.

1462

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, at the last Term of the County Court, on the Estate of Joseph McConnaghay, dec'd. all persons indebted to said Estate by Note, Book Account, or Receipt for the Collection of Taxes, are hereby notified that unless they make settlement during the Term of our next Superior Court, suit will be brought without respect to persons. Also all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present them for payment immediately, or this notice will be plied in bar.

A Sale of the property of the said Joseph McConnaghay, dec'd. will take place on the 20th day of August next, at his late residence in the Town of Charlotte, consisting of

Horses, Cattle,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Library of Books, &c. &c.

Terms made known on day of sale.

P. C. CALDWELL, Adm'r.

July 30, 1839.

1463

Wanted.

FOR 2 Apprentices to the Tailoring Business. None need apply but boys that have been well raised and of steady habits.

ALEXANDER & JAMISON.

July 29, 1839.

1463

TAILORING BUSINESS

St Bell-Sir, S. C.

The Subscriber

RETURNS his most grateful thanks to his friends and the public for past favours since he has been at the above place, and most earnestly solicits a continuance of their patronage towards him. His best efforts will be used to give satisfaction to all those who have heretofore and will hereafter favour him with their custom.

WORK will be done in a workman-like manner, at the shortest notice and on as cheap and accommodating terms as any Shop in the State.

GOOD FITS will always be warranted.

Cutting of all kinds done at the shortest notice, on application to him at the Shop formerly occupied by Miss L. Davis, Milliner.

W.M. P. BENSON.

July 24, 1839.

1463

300 DOLLARS REWARD.

The only two living "Life Guards" of Washington were in the procession on the Fourth of July at Newburgh. Their names are Benjamin Eaton and Robert Blair. On entering the church they each bore an American flag, followed by six other revolutionary soldiers—the united ages of all being 551 years.

(From the Charlottesville Republican.)

DESECRATION OF THE MONUMENT OF MR. JEFFERSON.

We were very much surprised to see during a late visit to the grave of Mr. Jefferson, that the granite monument had been mutilated and broken by visitors; and that the marble slab over the grave of his wife, has also been broken. We trust that the good people of the United States who travel here for the purpose of seeing the place where the body of this immortal man is laid, will desist from thus desecrating his monument. We consider it worse than sacrifice to be breaking in pieces a monument erected over the ashes of one of the most illustrious of Statesmen and Patriots. We never should dare exhibit as a relic, even the smallest particle of stone which we had been guilty of breaking from the monument of the Sage of Monticello. More than 1,000 strangers annually visit the grave of Mr. Jefferson. We hope for the future, that all visitors will desist from like depredations.

The editors in the United States, can put a stop to this evil, by cautioning the public against it, and we trust they will do so.

(Trade of Wilmington, N. C.—One hundred and fifty-one more vessels have entered the port of Wilmington this year than last. This shows a great advance in trade.

We have been surprised to hear that the

negro boy named SAM, about 20 years of age, dark complexion and has a scar on his forehead and one on his shoulder caused by a burn, he has a pleasing countenance when spoken to and keeps his eyes half shut—he has been but little from home and is not very bright or polite and has a strong coarse voice, he has on a brown suit coat, white flax pantaloons and spotted vest, nearly white, black hat with a very narrow brim. It is believed from some suspicious persons passing through Anson about that time, that the said negro has been stolen or snatched off. The persons suspected travelled in a small carriage painted yellow with one horse, and one of the persons riding another and sometimes leading a third and sometimes running loose—one of the horses was an iron grey with a blazed face, also a dark chestnut sorrel mare, the other a pale sorrel horse, blazed face and white hind legs, a very fine animal. These persons stated that they were going to Cheraw to sell Bacon and Flour, they then changed their course and went towards Fayetteville, stating that these articles were so low in Cheraw they were going to Fayetteville for a better market, they again changed and went in the direction of Salisbury. It is suspected that these persons crossed Haley's Ferry on Pee Dee after night as it was late when they went in that direction, as they stopped at a house late to buy corn, and the boy, who was at this house stated to the negroes that as he was going to Covington's plantation he wanted to cross the Ferry at the same time they did—and from the statement of the ferryman they did—and from the statement of the negroes since which time the boy has not been heard of. It is expected they

SILK PILLS
The new Vegetable Pills
are now in full force, and
will be sold at a moderate
price. All the best physicians
recommend them.

THE MEDICINE

July 22, 1839.

FOR SALE,
A good Piano—Household
Furniture—Cows, &c.
Persons wishing to purchase are requested to
call immediately.

G. SPENCER.
Female Seminary, July 20th, 1839.

To Owners of Gold Mines,

THE Subscriber, who is a resident in England, has spent some months in the United States in examining several sections of the Gold Mining districts, and has acquired considerable knowledge of the value and prospects of successful Gold Mining if properly conducted.

He intends on his return to Europe to exert himself in seeking known to the public in England the advantages that may reasonably be anticipated from judicious operations.

Having extensive connections with some of the leading Capitalists of London, Liverpool, &c. the subscriber offers his services to persons having Mining Property either to lease or sell, in disposing of the same, and is ready to inspect and take particularities and specimens of ore.

Letters (Post Paid) and applications to Henry Blandford, care of Messrs. Irwin & Elm, will receive attention.

Charlotte, 15th July, 1839. 442

The two Salisbury Papers and Carolina Gazette will publish the above three weeks and send communications to the office of the Charlotte Journal.

W GROCERIES.

THE undersigned having removed to No. 23, Pearl Street, takes this method of returning their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, for the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed, and to solicit a continuance of the same. They have now in store, and will continue to keep at all times, an extensive and well selected stock of

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Liqueurs,
Biscuits, Twine, Hail-Rope, &c.

And as one of the concerns will remain in the city during the summer, we promise strict attention to all demands of our patrons.

FARRAR & HAYES.

Charlotte, July 12th, 1839. 443

COMMITTED to the jail of this county, on the 18th inst., a dark negro girl named MARY, 20 or 25 years of age, six feet 5 or 6 inches high, yellow complexioned and short spars. She had with her one calico and one striped gingham frock. She says she belongs to Alton De Griswold of Chester District, S.C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

THO. N. ALEXANDER,
Sheriff of Mecklenburg County.

July 22, 1839. 444

To The Public.

THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of the late Hiram Niles, former Editor of the Register, begs leave to inform the Public that there are yet to be disposed of, on reasonable terms, a few full sets of Niles's Register, from the commencement to volume fifty, inclusive, with all the supplements and general index; all complete; comprising a period of twenty-five years, together with a number of sets including the second, third, and fourth series, from September, 1817, to September, 1832, with many odd volumes to complete the sets of those who may have been or are now subscribers to the work:

She could also beg leave to state, that, yielding to the various necessities which exists for so doing, she has placed all claims due to the said deceased in the hands of Paulus Remond, the city of Baltimore, with a view of having the same examined and closed by him, all the books of the concern being in his possession, and to whom application can be made for sets or parts of sets of the above work.

The undersigned hopes that she is not presuming too much in asking the kind and liberal public of the United States to give the favor of a few insertions, with the view of aiding her in the distribution of the surplus copies of the Register, and to realize the sum due from those for whom benefits the labor of her late husband even so modestly given, to enable her to sustain thirteen children, eight of whom are under twelve years of age.

SALLY ANN NILES, Adm'r.
Wilmington, (Del.) June 22, 1839.

WILLIAMS & BOYD
have just received a
supply of the MATCH-
LESS SANATIVE.—
All those affected with Consumption,
Coughs, and Palpitation of the
Heart, Diseased Lungs, &c., will call
and supply themselves—price 92.50 a phial—
Cash only.

April 9, 1839. 445

Important Information

To those suffering with Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Colds, Cramps & Spasms.

THE utility of R. S. BERNARD'S Remedy for Cholera has ceased to be a problem. Experience, the only sure foundation of Medicinal, as on all other kinds of knowledge, has effectually established what the judicious composition of the Remedy, its admirable adaptation to the various indications which occur in the course of those diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels, usually designated as Cholera complaints, led the Proprietor to anticipate from the first of all experience, however, that of men competent to discriminate accurately and to decide justly upon the effects of a medicine, must be the best; and with such in its favor, even the most fastidious in these matters, must lay aside these prejudices.

The indications of cure are—to tranquilize the stomach and bowels; to relieve the excessive pulsing and purging; to allay the increased irritability of the intestinal, giving rise to increased peristaltic motion; to relieve that rheumatic state of the bowels which is often the attendant of chronic catarrhs, accompanied with inflammation of the liver; to overcome the spasms; to equalize the circulation, and restore warmth to the surface; and to remove the torpid condition of the internal organs; and to allay the violent convulsions of the brain and nerves, all of which has been effected by the use of Bernard's Remedy for Cholera; certificates of which have been given at various times of the efficacy in cases widely different in their origin and progress of each other.

The indications of cure are—to tranquilize the stomach and bowels; to relieve the excessive pulsing and purging; to allay the increased irritability of the intestinal, giving rise to increased peristaltic motion; to relieve that rheumatic state of the bowels which is often the attendant of chronic catarrhs, accompanied with inflammation of the liver; to overcome the spasms; to equalize the circulation, and restore warmth to the surface; and to remove the torpid condition of the internal organs; and to allay the violent convulsions of the brain and nerves, all of which has been effected by the use of Bernard's Remedy for Cholera; certificates of which have been given at various times of the efficacy in cases widely different in their origin and progress of each other.

Look to the Certificates and directions which accompany each bottle, they are the best evidence that can be given. For sale by Williams & Boyd.

SILK PILLS
The new Vegetable Pills
are now in full force, and
will be sold at a moderate
price. All the best physicians
recommend them.

THE MEDICINE

July 16, 1839.

W. L. MITCHELL,

NEXT door to Capt. Prichard's Cabinet Es-
tablishment, has on hand 5 or 6 handsomely
finished Carriall's of various patterns. Also a
2 Wheeled Buggy and second hand Gig, any of
which he will sell on fair terms &c. Cash or on
short time. Gentlemen wanting convenient ve-
hicles for family use, will please call and see the
above.

REPAIRING done at short notice.

July 15, 1839. 439

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of remov-
ing to the West offers for sale the Plantation on which he
resides, containing 182 acres, lying 2
miles west of Charlotte, on the Roach's Ferry
Road. There are on the Plantation two good
dwelling houses with all necessary out-houses,
and one of them is immediately on the road, and the
Plantation would be divided into smaller plots
of land.

Persons wishing to purchase can call on the
subscriber on the premises and view the land.

Terms made reasonable.

DAVID VAN PELT.

July 13, 1839. 438

NOTICE.

PERSONS are cautioned against employing
any of my hands. Those who do so may
rest assured that I will put the law in force against
them.

JOHN PENMAN.

July 5, 1839. 437

Wanted,

5 or 6 NEGRO MEN, for which liberal wa-
ges will be given. Enquire at this Office.

July 1, 1839. 437

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones
for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of
the above Mill Stones in this State, by
Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Balti-
more, I would here inform those wanting these
stones that they can be furnished by sending their
orders to me at this place. We warrant the arti-
cles to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new
pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRILL.

Brick Building, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1839. 437

JOHN JOSEPH.

J. J. BLACKWOOD, Esq.,
Capt. WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. W. H. NEAL.

F. S. All other kind of Commission or other
business will have due attention. C. J. O.

HOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHENIX BITTERS.

THE UNIVERSAL ESTIMATION in which
the above Life Pills and Phenix Bitters
are held, is sufficiently demonstrated by the
increasing demand for them in every State and nation,
in the Union and by the voluntary testimonies
to their remarkable efficacy which are every-
where offered. It is not less from a deeply grati-
fying confidence that they are the means of extre-
me and headlong destruction of his afflicted fellow
creatures, than from interested considerations,
that the practice of these pre-eminently success-
ful medicines in diseases of knowing them can
easily before the public eye. The sale of every
additional box and bottle is a guarantee that such
persons will be relieved from a greater or less
degree of suffering, and be improved in general
health; for in no case of suffering from disease can
they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never
been nor been informed of any instance in which
they have failed to do good. In the most obsti-
nate cases of chronic diseases, such as chronic
dyspepsia, flatulency, rheumatism, asthma, nephritis,
and bilious headache, continuous piles, gout,
and delirium, constitutional evillings and ulcers, neuritis,
rickets, and all other chronic affections of
the organs and constitutions, they often cure
with a trifling and permanent article for persons
most incurable before, but to which thousands
have testified their happy experience. In cold
and rainy weather, if continued, overcomes the
most difficult disease of the human body, and instead of
the violent convulsions, rheumatism, & like, but for
times of five days never fails. Taken at night,
so to promote the insensible perspiration, and
so relieve the system of feverish action and frequent
obstruction, as to produce a most delightful
sense of easiness in the morning; and though the
usual symptoms of a cold should partially re-
turn during the day, the repetition of a suitable
dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost im-
mediately effect permanent relief, without further aid.
Their effect upon fevers of a more acute
and violent kind is not less sure and speedy, and taken
in proportionate quantity; and persons re-
turning to bed with inflammatory symptoms of
the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying
consciousness, that the fierce enemy has been
overthrown and can easily be subdued. In the same
way, visceral torpor, though long es-
tablished, and visceral inflammations, however
critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter
to large doses of the Life Pills; and so also
so hysterical affections, hypocondriacal, restlessness,
and very many other varieties of the
neurotic class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of
the Phenix Bitters. Full directions for the use
of these medicines, and showing their distinctive
applicability to different complaints, accompany
them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail,
at 367 Broadway, where numerous certificates
of their unparalleled success are always open to
examination.

For additional particulars of the above medi-
cines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy
which accompanies the medicines; a copy can al-
so be obtained of the different Agents who have
the medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be
obtained on application at the office, 367 Broad-
way.

All post paid letters will receive immediate at-
tention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WM. B. MOFFAT,
367 Broadway, New York. A liberal de-
duction made to those who purchase to sell again.

The Life Medicines may also be had of the
principal Druggists in every town throughout the
United States and the Canada. Ask for Moffat's
Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a
fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the
label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

The above medicines are for sale in Charlotte by

T. J. BOLTON, Agent.

1. A fresh supply just Received.

DOCTOR STEPHEN FOX and

his son CHARLES J. FOX, have
been engaged in the manufacture of

medicines, offer their services to the citizens of Charlotte
and the surrounding country. The former may
be found at his residence, 1/4 mile from Charlotte,
and the latter at his shop in the village, formerly
occupied as a residence by the late Franklin
Smith, Esq.

June 17, 1839. 437

N. B. All those interested in the subscriber, by
Note or Book Account, are requested to make im-
mediate payment.

STEPHEN FOX.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Commissioner of Manufacturing

MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Respect to Messrs.

E. L. & W. Winslow, E.

John Brock & Son, Yarborough & Bay,

C. T. Haig, Joseph Baker,

Curtis & Myron,

Physicians.

it is

desirous to let the public know that he is

engaged in one of the most important Manufactur-

ers of Charlotte.

CHARLES J. FOX.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 15, 1839. 437

Salisbury Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING recently pur-

chased the above Hotel

from Thomas A. Morgan, Esq.,

(formerly owned by Wm. H.

Slaughter,) informs the Peo-

ple that he intends carrying

it on through his superintendence.

C. J. FOX.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 15, 1839. 437

REPAIRING done with neatness and dispatch.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

CARTER CRITTENDEN.

JULY 15, 1839. 437

A NEW

CARRIAGE SHOP.

THE subscriber has

opened a new carriage shop in

the rear of his residence in

the upper end of this County.

The improvements are

now completed, and the

work is progressing rapidly.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 15, 1839. 437

REPAIRING done with neatness and dispatch.

WILLIAM L. MITCHELL.